

# New-York

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## SOCIALISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE CONGRESS AT HALLE FAVORING PARLIAMENTARY AGITATION.

SPEECHES BY FRENCH AND GERMAN DELEGATES

—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Halle, Oct. 14.—At to-day's session of the Socialist Congress, Herr Singer made a speech, in which he condemned the attitude of those members of the party who sought to gain their ends outside the regular channels of Parliamentary agitation. A number of other speakers supported the position of Herr Singer, and the Congress finally adopted a resolution declaring that the Socialists should seek to obtain their objects only through the enactment of laws by Parliament.

It is probable that Herr Werner, who has been accused of being disloyal to the party, will be excluded from the sessions of the Congress.

The Congress agreed to appoint a committee to inquire into the disputes between the Socialist parliamentary leaders and the Berlin opposition. The Congress unanimously approved the action of the Socialist members of the Reichstag in disowning a general cessation of work on last May Day, and also their policy regarding the second ballot, following the last general election for members of the Reichstag.

Herr Werner spoke on economics. He was laughed down by the opposition, and Herr Rebele spoke in refutation of his arguments. MM. Guesde and Ferrouel delivered French addresses, which were translated by Herr Liebknecht and were received with great enthusiasm. The certificates of four women as delegates were received. Herr Auer advocated a better organization of the Socialist forces.

Several foreign delegates made their first appearance to-day, and were cordially received. An especially warm welcome was given to Frau Marx, daughter of Karl Marx, and MM. Guesde and Ferrouel, who represent the Lille Socialist Congress.

M. Guesde closed his French oration with the words, "Long live Socialist France!" M. Ferrouel conveyed the greetings of the Socialist faction in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The resolutions adopted declare that the Socialist Deputies in the Reichstag should continue to urge the demands of the Social Democrats against the ruling middle classes. While aiming in the interests of the workingmen, the Socialists should at the same time introduce such measures as will leave no doubt regarding the generality and scope of their position. Their legislative activity should be directed toward the improvement of the position of the working classes, both politically and economically. The party should support the existing right of assembly and the liberty of meeting and association that has been reached. With the view of protecting the workingmen's right of coalition against the oppression of employers, the Socialist Deputies should urge the enactment of a law imposing a severe penalty for an attempt to impede such coalition.

Herr Liebknecht attributed the onslaught against Parliamentarism in the press to a mis-understanding. Germany, he said, must have a representative body, and Parliament was such a representative body. The Nation found fault with Parliament not because the people's rights were not better studied by that body, but because of the stupidity of its indifference to the subject.

The general sentiment of the Halle Congress, in favor of lawful and parliamentary agitation, rather than of violent and illegal attempts to attain the objects of the Socialists, appears to have prevailed in the several labor congresses recently held in different countries of Europe. The Congress at Halle was convened for the purpose of marking out the line of policy to be followed by future by the Socialists, the laws of exception under which they have labored for the last twelve years having expired October 1. Herr Liebknecht was applauded recently when he said that, whenever three ultra-revolutionaries are assembled they constantly fear that one of their number may be a spy or an informer. The truth of his remark was proved by the incidents of the Wiedenfeld Socialist conspiracy, concerted by German exiles in Switzerland.

The leaders of the party openly declared that they had no faith in the state socialism favored by Emperor William II since his famous rescripts of last February. But, at the same time, they reminded their followers that progress could be attained by legal and parliamentary means, as shown by the fact that, even under the operation of the former Anti-Socialist law of exception, the German workmen had been able to increase their wages, shorten their hours, and raise their pay scale.

HEAVY GALE OFF CAPE BRETON.

Englewood, C. I., Oct. 14.—The heaviest gale since 1873 was experienced here on Sunday. No winds occurred in this vicinity, but much damage was done to fishing boats. Dwelling houses near the beach were flooded and the occupants were obliged to abandon their premises. A large unknown vessel was wrecked at Grapnel Bay, near Cape Dauphin, and another wreck is reported further north, but no particulars of either are available. Great damage was done to the roads by the flood.

Baltair, N. S., Oct. 14.—The British brig Marie Anna, Captain Pye, which left here on Thursday for Cow Bay, C. B., parted her chain at the latter place during Sunday night's gale and was driven ashore. She is likely to become a total wreck.

THE PUBLICATION OF HIS NEW BOOK WITHOUT HAVING FIRST OBTAINED THE PERMISSION OF M. DE FREYCINET, MINISTER OF WAR.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL BOOTH'S WIFE.

THE "MOTHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY" IS ENTOMBED AT THE GRAVE BY A PROCESSION,

THROUGH DENSELY CROWDED STREETS.

London, Oct. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Booth, wife of General Booth, who was known as the "Mother of the Salvation Army," took place today, and was made the occasion of a great demonstration by that organization. A murky fog enveloped the city, but despite this thousands of persons assembled in the streets to see the funeral procession. The route from the Thames Embankment, where the Army numbered, to Abney Park Cemetery, the place of burial, lay through the densely populated district of Stoke Newington. All the railways entering the city was swelled by immense numbers of Salvationists and their friends from the provinces. There was also a large attendance from foreign countries. The members of the Army, attired in their uniforms, and bearing a white barge of mourning, were everywhere conspicuous in the streets. The crowds on this occasion surpassed in point of numbers those which gathered to witness the show on Lord Mayor's Day. The demonstration was a convincing proof to the public that the Salvation Army yields a powerful influence throughout the country.

The body of Mrs. Booth was taken from the Olympia during the night, and conveyed to the headquarters of the Army, in Queen Victoria-street. Here the coffin was placed upon a kind of catafalque, on which also lay Mrs. Booth's bier and biddle. When the procession had been formed to-day the gun-carriage was drawn into position in the line. The members of the Booth family had joined the procession, and the procession started for the embankment. There were fifteen bands in the line.

FRANCE'S PROPOSED RECHERCHE CITY BILL.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The French Government has decided to submit to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies simultaneously a bill providing for a maximum French tariff on goods from countries the customs regulations of which are unfavorable to French products, and a minimum tariff on imports from countries the tariffs of which are favorable to France. The bill empowers the Government to adopt a minimum tariff provisionally, but the sanction of the two chambers will be necessary for its permanent adoption.

OPENING OF THE AMERICANIST CONGRESS.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Americanist Congress was formally opened to-day. Professor Quintette, who presided, welcomed the delegates, and outlined the programme which is to occupy the attention of the Congress. He warmly praised the labors of American savants in archaeological research. Dr. Helman, a German delegate, expressed satisfaction at the selection of Paris as the seat of the conference. This evening the municipal authorities gave a reception to the delegates at the Hotel de Ville.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

London, Oct. 14.—Seven hundred Irish velvet weavers in Lister's factory at Bradford have struck to assist the cutters' demand for higher wages.

The shipowners at Greenwich have concurred in the demands of the striking shipwrights, and the men will consequently return to work.

Budapest, Oct. 14.—The strike of the dock laborers in Limerick has ended in a victory for the men.

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 14.—Sir Alfred Stephenson is trying to arrange a conference between the strikers and their employers.

At the Coalfield mines, where troubles occurred yesterday, numerous men are at work under police protection.

The seamen's and officers' unions at Adelaide have decided to order back to work the men formerly employed on vessels engaged in the coal trade.

In a speech in the Chamber today, Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, declared that the present strike in Australia has been almost as disastrous to the country as a world war would be. The country, he added, would suffer less at the hands of an enemy than it would suffer through the strike. He denounced the stoppage of supplies of raised fuel, and described the action of the strikers as almost tantamount to a revolution; but the Government he declared, was not to blame.

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A GERMAN BANK RAISING ITS DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Oct. 14.—The correspondent of "The Standard" in Berlin says: "A majority of the Central Committee of the Imperial Bank of Germany strongly resisted the proposal of the president of the bank to raise the rate of discount to 5.12 per cent. The president therefore convened a meeting of the special committee of the directors and three delegates from the Central Committee, and his plan was carried by a small majority, resulting in the advance announced Saturday. It is expected that this action by the Imperial bank will result in an advance of 1 per cent in the rates of English and of discount."

The Standard adds: "In its editorial article to-day, says that an advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England will be avoided.

THE CHARGEWICH'S PROPOSED EASTERN TOUR.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—It is expected that the Chargewich will start on his proposed Eastern tour, but it is doubtful whether he will visit Constantinople.

SEVERE AUTUMNAL STORMS.

LAKELAND'S SILENT SHELTER FROM A GALE.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14.—The worst storm of the season is reported from up the lakes this morning. At least one man is up, but taken refuge in the bar and was dragged through the mire and mud in darkness of night. A Post-Advertiser is being blown about. At noon Arthur the wind is blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. All men seem to be in the iron hulls of this gale-boat have been washed away, and a considerable portion of the structure is gone. Men working on the breakwater were rescued at an early hour this morning with difficulty. At noon the ladies J. E. Warner was blown ashore and was sent to prison. She was owned in Bay City and was sent to prison for five days. The schooner M. A. Gregor of Chicago went ashore in Erie, Pa. It is thought she can be got off when the sea goes down. An immense freight has taken shelter in Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.

THE FIELD CASE.

London, Oct. 14.—The bankrupt Comet has issued an order stopping payment on a draft for £7,000, drawn against that sum, which was deposited with an American banking firm by James H. Ford & Co., the London bankers, who recently failed. The order was issued at the instance of the firm's creditors.

A DINNER TO THE BALTIMORE OFFICERS.

Copenhagen, Oct. 14.—King Christian gave a dinner to the officers yesterday to the officers of the United States embassy. Baltimore. The United States Minister and Mrs. Carr were also present. The King proposed the health of President Harrison. Mr. Carr proposed the health of the Royal Family. The King and Queen and the Crown Prince will visit the Baltic on the 21st.

POLICY OF THE YOUNG CZECH PARTY.

Budapest, Oct. 14.—The Bohemian banquet opened to-day. The Young Czech party demanded that the subject of the trials prevailing in the country, in consequence of the recent insurrections, be considered before the question of a political compromise be taken up. This action of the Young Czechs is looked upon as indicating that the Radical opposition has resolved to put an end to the trials.

A DEFULTING CANADIAN TREASURER.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 14.—M. Macne, secretary and treasurer of the Security Loan and Savings Company, has left the city, and an examination of his books, it is alleged, disclosed the fact that he is a defaulter to the extent of \$22,000. The financial standing of the institution is not impaired.

A FRENCH CHATEAU SACRED AND BURNED.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Count de la Grange's chateau, near Domfront, in Orne, has been sacked and burned. The entire building was destroyed. There were many valuable works of art in the chateau, all of which have been lost. The police are seeking the culprits.

REFUSING TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—"The Irish Times" says that William Abraham, Member of the House of Commons for West Limerick, and Timothy Harrington, member for the Harbor division of Dublin, who were appointed members of the committee to visit the United States to solicit aid for the Irish cause, have refused to accept the appointments.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN SAID TO BE IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Nothing definite has been learned from any trustworthy source in regard to the present address of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. The report they had landed on the coast of Brittany lacks confirmation. A rumor current to-night was that they are staying at Chateauneuf, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, and that Mr. Dillon intends to proceed to Paris. Later it was reported that Dillon and O'Brien have left Chateauneuf for Paris, and that they will go to Havre on Friday, and embark for America on Sunday.

ENGLISH GUNBOATS ASCEND THE ZAMBESI.

London, Oct. 14.—The Ascend of the Zambesi, steamer which was at Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, ascended the river notwithstanding the protest of Portuguese authorities.

BOULANGER'S SON-IN-LAW DISCIPLINED.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Captain Drant, General Boulanger's son-in-law, has been ordered from Tunis to Bizerte, as a disciplinary measure, the captain having announced

the publication of his new book without having first obtained the permission of M. de Freycinet, Minister of War.

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THE REMOVING THE EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

ACTION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ON CERTAIN CLASSES OF LUMBER.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—An extra of "The Canada Gazette" has been issued, containing a proclamation removing the export duties upon spruce and pine logs, and also the export duties upon shingle logs of pine or cedar and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle logs. No reasons for this action are assigned, except that it has appeared to the Government to be desirable in the public interest to remove the export duties mentioned.

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PROTECTIVE TARIFF: THE ISSUES DISCUSSED BY THE TWO EMINENT REPUBLICANS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rochester, Oct. 14.—Rochester held one of the greatest political mass meetings of its history to-night. Five thousand voters assembled in the Washington Street Rink and there listened to eloquent speeches from Speaker Reed of the House of Representatives and Senator Frank H. Hinckley of this State upon the political issues of the day. There was a notable chairman of the great meeting, the Hon. George F. Danton, of the Court of Appeals. He introduced the speakers with a strong speech in which he pointed out that the chief issue of the day was the tariff. "We turned Grover Cleveland out of office," said he, "because in his famous message of 1887 he favored free-trade, and we elected a Congress in the interest of a protective tariff. That Congress has fulfilled the pledge we made, and passed the McKinley Tariff bill. Now we are asked to sustain that tariff law by re-electing that Republican Congress. Will you put the tariff law into the hands of the Democrats by electing a Democratic Congress?" Rather will you not elect a Republican Congress to keep that law upon the statute books? Vote for John Van Vouchis, the Republican candidate for Congressman in this district, if you wish to sustain the protective tariff. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Thomas B. Reed, whose courage and tenacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives brought about the passage of the protective tariff law.

MR. REED AT ROCHESTER.

THE SPEAKER AND SENATOR HISCOCK ADDRESS A GREAT MEETING.

MINORITY RULE IN CONGRESS AND THE NEW PROTECTIVE TARIFF: THE ISSUES DISCUSSED BY THE TWO EMINENT REPUBLICANS.

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THE SMALL VOTE IN NEWARK.

FIRST TRIAL OF THE NEW-JERSEY BALLOT LAW.

RETURNS RECEIVED LATE.

The Newark charter election yesterday was chiefly interesting as being the first experiment of the new ballot law passed by the Legislature at Trenton last winter. The officers voted for fifteen Aldermen, School Commissioners, a Water Commissioner and Trustee of the City Home. There was no contest on the two offices last named, except to poll the largest vote, as they are non-partisan and the nomination is equivalent to an election. The attendance at the polls was greatly interfered with by the rain, which fell all day. At noon a total of 10,700 votes had been polled in the sixty-three election precincts of the city, being about 3,500 less than in the charter election held at the same hour.

ON ALL SIDES, AMONG RESPECTABLE VOTERS, SATISFACTION WAS EXPRESSED WITH THE LAW.

BY COOPER UNION FILLED WITH AN ENTHUSIASM.

AUDIENCE—ADDRESSES BY FRANCIS M.